

**REMARKS**

The present Amendment amends claims 1, 6, 8, 13, 20 and 24 and leaves claims 2-5, 7, 9-12, 14-19, 21-23 and 25 unchanged. Therefore, the present application has pending claims 1-25.

In response to the Office Action dated February 22, 2007 and the Advisory Action dated July 5, 2007, please amend the above-referenced application as follows.

Claims 1, 3-8, 10-12 and 20-24 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Oishi (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/008119); claims 1, 2, 6, 13, 14, 18 and 19 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Veerepalli (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0153324) in view of Ishiyama (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0120766); claims 8 and 9 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Oishi in view of Ishiyama; and claims 15-17 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Veerepalli in combination with Ishiyama and further in view Oishi. These rejections are traversed for the following reasons. Applicants submit that the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by Oishi, Veerepalli or Ishiyama whether taken individually or in combination with each other as suggested by the Examiner. Therefore, reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

As described in the Remarks of the June 22, 2007, November 27, 2006, March 15, 2006 and September 20, 2005 Amendments, said Remarks being incorporated herein by reference, the present invention is directed to a

communication system, gateway equipment for use in the communication system and authentication method implementing functions performed in the communication system.

According to the present invention, the communication system includes a home network installed with a home agent for holding mobile terminal location information of a mobile terminal, the mobile terminal using a first home address in the home network, a visited network installed with a radio communication device for communicating with a mobile terminal and gateway equipment in the visited network for forming an interface with the home network.

Further, according to the present invention the radio communication device includes an access request transfer means for forwarding an access request from the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network to the gateway equipment.

Still further, according to the present invention, the gateway equipment according to the present invention includes a prefix request means for requesting a prefix for the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network from the home agent in response to an access request from the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network, wherein the prefix is related to the first home address of the mobile terminal in the home network, and a prefix transfer means for receiving the requested prefix from the home agent and forwarding the received prefix to the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network.

Still further yet, according to the present invention the prefix is used, by the mobile terminal, to generate a second home address in the mobile

terminal having moved to the visited network, wherein the second address indicates a home address of the mobile terminal in the visited network.

The above described features of the present invention now more clearly recited in the claims are described, for example, on pages 10-11 of the present application wherein it is shown that the home agent and the gateway equipment contain a DHCP-PD and as such distributes prefixes to the mobile terminals having moved to the visited network. According to the present invention as described in the above noted passages of the present application the mobile terminal generates a second home address in the visited network according to the distributed prefix, wherein the prefix is related to the first home address of the mobile terminal in the home network. Thus, by implementing this procedure the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network can acquire by itself a second home address in the visited network when visiting the visited network which is a network other than its home network.

Thus, according to the present invention, a Home Agent (HA) and gateway equipment are provided comprising a DHCP-PD function, wherein the HA and gateway equipment can distribute a prefix to a mobile terminal having moved to the visited network, wherein the prefix is related to the home address of the mobile terminal in the home network. As per the present invention, the mobile terminal can generate the home address based on the distributed prefix. Therefore, the mobile terminal can acquire its home address in a network other than its home network (refer to lines 10-24 on page 11 and lines 16-21 on page 34 in the specification) and generate a new home

address in the network other than its home network based on the acquired home address.

Precisely, this feature of the present invention provides a solution to the problem exhibited in the IP-v6 protocol wherein it is difficult for a mobile terminal to determine its home address when it is operated in a visited network other than its home network. According to the present invention, the mobile terminal generates by itself a second home address based on the distributed prefix.

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner makes numerous unsupported allegations, the most significant of which the Examiner alleges that the claims do not recite a feature of acquiring a home address in a network other than in the home network. However, the Examiner is completely incorrect in this regard in that each of the claims specifically describe that a second home address is generated by the mobile terminal based on a prefix acquired from the home network, wherein the prefix is related to the first home address of the mobile terminal in the home network, such that the second home address indicates a home address of the mobile terminal in the visited network. To further clarify these features, each of the independent claims were amended so as to more clearly describe these features of the present invention not taught or suggested by any of the references of record whether said references are taken individually or in combination with each other. Particularly, these features of the present invention now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by Veerepalli in combination with one or more Ishiyama or Oishi. Thus, combining Veerepalli with one or more of Ishiyama or Oishi in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not

render obvious the features of the present invention as now recited in the claims.

From the Advisory Action, it appears that the Examiner has withdrawn the allegation that "Veerepalli discloses the limitation that the mobile terminal acquires a home address in a network other than the home network in Fig. 1 and paragraph [0040] and (page 3, lines 11-13)." As previously argued, this allegation by the Examiner is completely untrue. Veerepalli only discloses in paragraph [0040] "the mobile node has an assigned home address that identifies the mobile node at foreign network via home agent". This description does not mean "assigned at foreign network" but means "identified at foreign network". Veerepalli's way of using the home address is very conventional which is standardized as Mobile IP. In Mobile IP technology, the home address is assigned to the mobile terminal at the home network, and after the mobile terminal moves to the foreign network, the other terminal sends a message with the home address as a destination address. Then the message is received by the home agent and the home agent identifies the network in which the mobile terminal is now located based on the correspondence information between home address and core of address (this information is called binding information) and encapsulates the message with the core of address as a destination address. Then the encapsulated message is received by the foreign agent and the foreign agent transmits the message to the mobile terminal. That is to say, "the mobile node has an assigned home address that identifies the mobile node at the foreign network via home agent".

Therefore, Veerepalli and each of the other references do not teach or suggest that the mobile terminal itself generates a second home address based on the prefix as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

Further, none of the references teach or suggest that the gateway equipment in visited network acquires the prefix from the home agent (the home agent is in the home network) as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

Thus, each of Oishi, Veerepalli and Ishiyama fail to teach or suggest a gateway equipment, in a visited network rather than a home network, having a prefix request means for requesting a prefix for the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network from the home agent in the home network in response an access from the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network and a prefix transfer means for receiving the requested prefixed from the home agent and forwarding the received prefix to the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network, wherein the prefix is related to the first home address of the mobile terminal in the home network, and wherein the prefix is used by the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network to generate a second home address for the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network, wherein the second address indicates a home address of the mobile terminal in the visited network as recited in the claims.

Therefore, as is quite clear from the above, each of Oishi, Veerepalli and Ishiyama fail to teach or suggest the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims and as such Oishi whether taken individually or in combination with one or more of Veerepalli and Ishiyama fails to teach or suggest the features of the present invention as recited in the

claims and as such does not anticipate nor render obvious the claimed invention. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claims 1, 3-8, 10-12 and 20-24 as being anticipated by Oishi; reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claims 1, 2, 6, 13, 14, 18 and 19 as being unpatentable over Veerepalli in view of Ishiyama, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claims 8 and 9 as being unpatentable over Oishi in view of Ishiyama and reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claims 15-17 as being unpatentable over Veerepalli in combination with Ishiyama and Oishi are respectfully requested.

The remaining references of record have been studied. Applicants submit that they do not supply any of the deficiencies noted above with respect to the references utilized in the rejection of claims 1-25.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicants submit that claims 1-25 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance of claims 1-25 is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, the applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C., Deposit Account No. 50-1417 (1213.42935X00).

Respectfully submitted,

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